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i.e. they must give the smallest possible colour differences along the same length of keratin fibre, which may in fact be differently sensitized (i.e. damaged) between its tip and its root.

5 The oxidation dyeing of keratin fibres is generally carried out in alkaline medium, in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. However, the use of alkaline media in the presence of hydrogen peroxide has the drawback of causing appreciable degradation of the
10 fibres, as well as considerable bleaching of the keratin fibres, which is not always desirable.

The oxidation dyeing of keratin fibres can also be carried out using oxidizing systems other than hydrogen peroxide, such as enzymatic systems. Thus, it
15 has already been proposed to dye keratin fibres, in particular in patent application EP-A-0,310,675, with compositions comprising an oxidation dye precursor in combination with enzymes such as pyranose oxidase, glucose oxidase or uricase, in the presence of a donor
20 for the said enzymes. Although being used under conditions which do not result in degradation of the keratin fibres which is comparable to that caused by the dyes used in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, these dye formulations nevertheless lead to colorations
25 which are still insufficient, both as regards the homogeneity of the colour distributed along the fibre ("unison") and as regards the chromaticity (luminosity), the dyeing power and the resistance to the various aggressive factors to which the hair may be
30 subjected.

It is known that the most common technique for obtaining a permanent reshaping of the hair consists, in a first stage, in opening the keratin -S-S-disulphide (cysteine) bonds using a composition containing a
35 suitable reducing agent (reduction step) followed, after having rinsed the hair thus treated, by reconstituting, in a second stage, the said disulphide bonds by applying to the hair, which has been placed under tension beforehand (curlers and the like), an oxidizing

composition (oxidation step, also known as the fixing step) so as finally to give to the hair the desired shape. This technique thus makes it equally possible either to make the hair wavy or to straighten it or to remove its curliness. The new shape given to the hair by a chemical treatment such as above is remarkably long-lasting and in particular resists the action of washing with water or shampoos, as opposed to simple standard techniques for temporary reshaping, such as hairsetting.

10 The reducing compositions which may be used in order to carry out the first step of a permanent-waving operation generally contain, as reducing agents, sulphites, bisulphites, alkylphosphines or, preferably, thiols. Among the thiols, those commonly used are 15 cysteine and the various derivatives thereof, cysteamine and the derivatives thereof, thiolactic acid or thioglycolic acid, the salts thereof and the esters thereof, in particular glyceryl thioglycolate.

20 As regards the oxidizing compositions needed to carry out the fixing step, use is usually made in practice of compositions based on aqueous hydrogen peroxide, sodium bromate or persalts such as sodium perborate, which have the drawback of being liable to damage the hair.

25 The problem of the technique of the permanent-waving operations known to date is that their application to the hair induces long-term adverse changes in the quality of the hair. The essential 30 causes of these adverse changes in the quality of the hair are a reduction in its cosmetic properties, such as its sheen and its feel, and degradation of its mechanical properties, more particularly degradation of its mechanical strength due to swelling of the keratin fibres during the rinsing between the reduction step 35 and the oxidation step, which can also be reflected by an increase in its porosity. The hair is weakened and can become brittle during subsequent treatments such as blow-drying.

The same problem of adverse changes in keratin

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fibres is encountered during processes for bleaching the hair.

It is known that the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres can also be carried out under milder conditions using oxidizing systems other than hydrogen peroxide, such as enzymatic systems. Thus, processes for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres have already been proposed, in particular in patent application EP-A-0,310,675, with compositions comprising an enzyme such as pyranose oxidase, glucose oxidase or uricase, in the presence of a donor for the said enzyme. Although being used under conditions which do not result in degradation of the keratin fibres which is comparable to that caused by conventional permanent-waving or bleaching processes, these oxidizing formulations nevertheless lead to results which are still insufficient, as regards the curl hold over time, as regards the compatibility of permanent-waved or bleached hair with subsequent treatments, as regards the degradation of the mechanical properties of the permanent-waved hair, in particular the reduction of the porosity of the hair, and as regards the reduction of the cosmetic properties such as the feel, or alternatively as regards the uniformity of the bleaching along the keratin fibres.

The aim of the present invention is to solve the problems mentioned above.

The Applicant has discovered, surprisingly, novel compositions containing, as oxidizing system, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one basic amino acid, which can constitute, in the presence of oxidation bases and optionally couplers, ready-to-use dye formulations which lead to more homogeneous, more intense and more chromatic colorations without giving rise to any significant degradation of the keratin fibres, these colorations being relatively unselective and showing good resistance to the various aggressive factors to

which the hair may be subjected.

The Applicant has also discovered, unexpectedly, that the use, in a process for the permanent reshaping of keratin fibres, of an oxidizing composition containing, as oxidizing system, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one basic amino acid, makes it possible to solve the technical problems mentioned above. In particular, this type of oxidizing composition improves the curl hold obtained over time, substantially reduces the porosity of permanent-waved hair and improves the compatibility of permanent-waved hair with respect to subsequent treatments.

The Applicant has also discovered, surprisingly, that the use, in a process for bleaching keratin fibres, of an oxidizing composition containing, as oxidizing system, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one basic amino acid, makes it possible to solve the technical problems mentioned above, in particular to improve the compatibility of bleached hair with respect to subsequent treatments. This type of oxidizing composition gives a more uniform bleaching effect on the hair and improves the cosmetic properties, such as the feel.

These discoveries form the basis of the present invention.

The subject of the present invention is thus, firstly, a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition intended for treating keratin fibres, in particular human keratin fibres and more particularly human hair, comprising, in a support which is suitable for keratin fibres:

(a) at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme,

(b) at least one basic amino acid.

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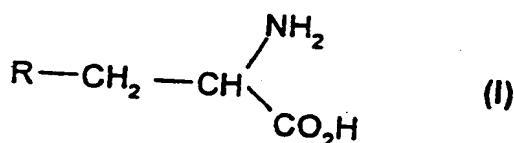
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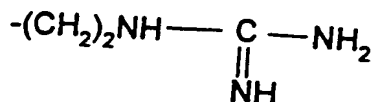
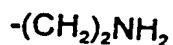
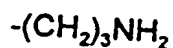
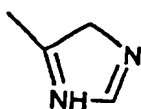
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dance with the invention preferably represent(s) from 0.01 to 20% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the composition in accordance with the invention, and even more preferably from 0.1 to 5% approximately relative to this weight.

The basic amino acids in accordance with the invention are preferably chosen from those corresponding to formula (I) below:



10 in which R denotes a group chosen from:



The compounds corresponding to the formula (I) are histidine, lysine, arginine, ornithine and citrulline.

15 The compositions in accordance with the invention contain the basic amino acids defined above at weight contents which can be between 0.01% and 20%, preferably between 0.01% and 5% and even more preferably between 0.1% and 3%, relative to the total weight
20 of the composition.

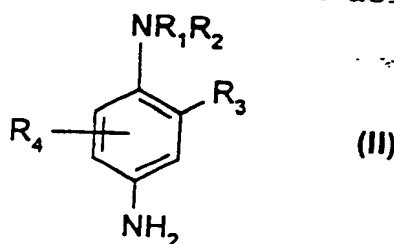
A subject of the present invention is also a ready-to-use composition for the oxidation dyeing of keratin fibres, and in particular human keratin fibres such as the hair, of the type comprising, in a medium
25 which is suitable for dyeing, at least one oxidation base and, where appropriate, one or more couplers, which is characterized in that it contains:

(a) at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme,

(b) at least one basic amino acid.

5 The nature of the oxidation base(s) used in the ready-to-use dye composition is not a critical factor. They can be chosen, in particular, from para-phenylenediamines, double bases, para-aminophenols, ortho-aminophenols and heterocyclic oxidation bases.

10 Among the para-phenylenediamines which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of the compounds of formula (II) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid:



15 in which:

- R₁ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical substituted with a nitrogenous group, a phenyl radical or a 4'-aminophenyl radical;
- R₂ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical substituted with a nitrogenous group;
- R₃ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom such as a chlorine, bromine, iodine or fluorine atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkoxy radical, an acetyl-amino(C₁-C₄)alkoxy radical, a C₁-C₄ mesylaminoalkoxy radical or a carbamoylamino(C₁-C₄)alkoxy radical,
- R₄ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄

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alkyl radical.

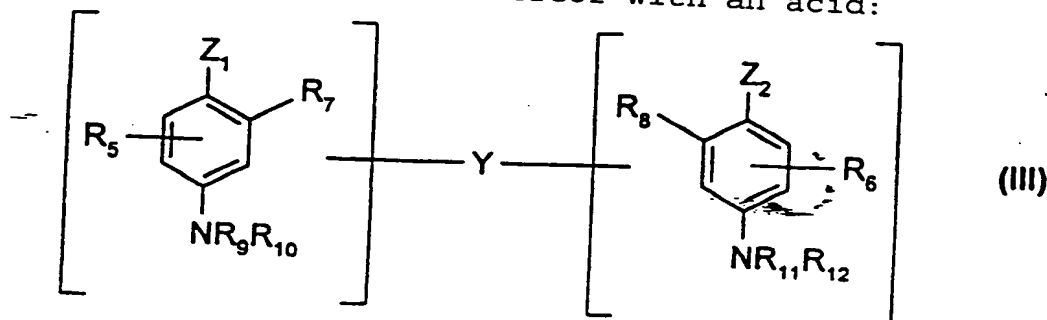
Among the nitrogenous groups of formula (II) above, mention may be made in particular of amino, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, tri(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, imidazolinium and ammonium radicals.

Among the para-phenylenediamines of formula (II) above, para-phenylenediamine, para-toluylenediamine, 2-isopropyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- β -hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2- β -hydroxyethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-chloro-para-phenylenediamine and 2- β -acetylaminooxy-para-phenylene-

diamine and the addition salts thereof with an acid are most particularly preferred.

According to the invention, the term double bases is understood to refer to the compounds containing at least two aromatic rings bearing amino and/or hydroxyl groups.

Among the double bases which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of the compounds corresponding to formula (III) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid:



in which:

- Z_1 and Z_2 , which may be identical or different, represent a hydroxyl or $-\text{NH}_2$ radical which may be substituted with a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl radical or with a linker arm Y;
 - the linker arm Y represents a linear or branched alkylene chain containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, which may be interrupted by or terminated with one or more nitrogenous groups and/or one or more hetero atoms such as oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms, and optionally substituted with one or more hydroxyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkoxy radicals;
 - R_5 and R_6 represent a hydrogen or halogen atom, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl radical, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ monohydroxyalkyl radical, a $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4$ polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ aminoalkyl radical or a linker arm Y;
 - R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12} , which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom, a linker arm Y or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl radical;
- it being understood that the compounds of formula (III) contain only one linker arm Y per molecule.

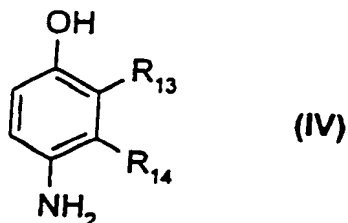
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Among the nitrogenous groups of formula (III) above, mention may be made in particular of amino, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, tri(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, imidazolinium and ammonium radicals.

Among the double bases of formula (III) above, mention may be made more particularly of N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol, N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)ethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4'-methylaminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(ethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-amino-3'-methylphenyl)ethylenediamine and 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,5-dioxaoctane, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

Among these double bases of formula (III), N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol and 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,5-dioxaoctane, or one of the addition salts thereof with an acid, are particularly preferred.

Among the para-aminophenols which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made in particular of the compounds corresponding to formula (IV) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid:



in which:

- R₁₃ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, C₁-C₄ aminoalkyl or hydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino-(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical,
- R₁₄ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄ monohydroxyalkyl, C₂-C₄ polyhydroxyalkyl,

C₁-C₄ aminoalkyl, C₁-C₄ cyanoalkyl or (C₁-C₄)alkoxy-(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical, it being understood that at least one of the radicals R₁₃ or R₁₄ represents a hydrogen atom.

5 Among the para-aminophenols of formula (IV) above, mention may be made more particularly of para-aminophenol, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-3-fluorophenol, 4-amino-3-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methylphenol, 4-amino-2-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methoxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-aminomethylphenol, 4-amino-2-(β-hydroxyethylaminomethyl)phenol and 4-amino-2-fluorophenol, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

15 Among the ortho-aminophenols which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made more particularly of 2-aminophenol, 2-amino-5-methylphenol, 2-amino-6-methylphenol and 5-acetamido-2-aminophenol, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

20 Among the heterocyclic bases which can be used as oxidation bases in the dye compositions in accordance with the invention, mention may be made more particularly of pyridine derivatives, pyrimidine derivatives, pyrazole derivatives and pyrazolo-pyrimidine derivatives, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

25 Among the pyridine derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the compounds described, for example, in patents GB 1,026,978 and GB 1,153,196, such as 2,5-diaminopyridine, 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)amino-3-aminopyridine, 2,3-diamino-6-methoxypyridine, 2-(β-methoxyethyl)amino-3-amino-6-methoxypyridine and 3,4-diaminopyridine, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

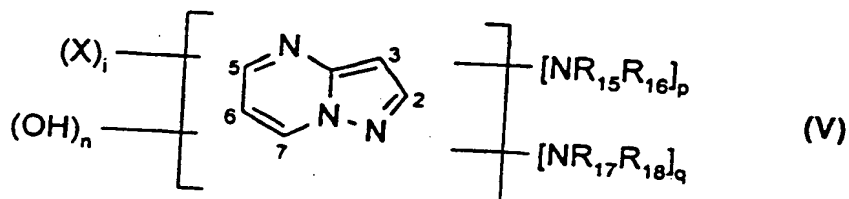
30 Among the pyrimidine derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the compounds described, for example, in German patent DE 2,359,399 or Japanese patent JP 88-169,571 or patent application WO 96/15765, such as 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-

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triaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2,4-dihydroxy-5,6-diaminopyrimidine and 2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

5 Among the pyrazole derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the compounds described in patents DE 3,843,892, DE 4,133,957 and patent applications WO 94/08969, WO 94/08970, FR-A-2,733,749 and DE 195 43 988, such as 4,5-diamino-1-methylpyrazole, 3,4-diaminopyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(4'-chlorobenzyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-methyl-3-phenylpyrazole, 4-amino-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydrazinopyrazole, 1-benzyl-4,5-diamino-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-tert-butyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-tert-butyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(β -hydroxyethyl)-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-hydroxymethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-isopropylpyrazole, 4-amino-5-(2'-aminoethyl)amino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 1-methyl-3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 3,5-diamino-1-methyl-4-methylamino-pyrazole and 3,5-diamino-4-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-1-methylpyrazole, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

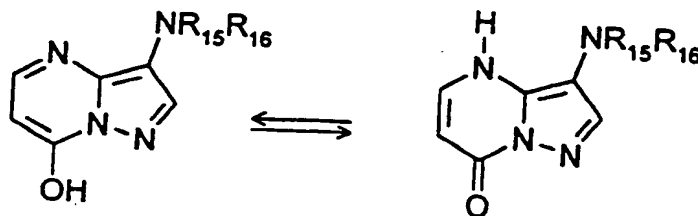
30 Among the pyrazolopyrimidine derivatives, mention may be made more particularly of the pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (V) below, and the addition salts thereof with an acid or with a base and the tautomeric forms thereof, when a tautomeric equilibrium exists:



in which:

- R_{15} , R_{16} , R_{17} and R_{18} , which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, an aryl radical, a C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl radical, a C_2 - C_4 polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a $(C_1$ - $C_4)$ alkoxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 aminoalkyl radical (it being possible for the amine to be protected with an acetyl, ureido or sulphonyl radical), a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkylamino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a di[(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical (it being possible for the dialkyl radicals to form a 5- or 6-membered carbon-based ring or a heterocycle), a hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl- or di[hydroxy-(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical;
 - the radicals X, which may be identical or different, denote a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, an aryl radical, a C_1 - C_4 hydroxyalkyl radical, a C_2 - C_4 polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 aminoalkyl radical, a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkylamino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a di[(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical (it being possible for the dialkyls to form a 5- or 6-membered carbon-based ring or a heterocycle), a hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl- or di[hydroxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, an amino radical, a $(C_1$ - C_4)alkyl- or di[(C_1 - C_4)alkyl]amino radical; a halogen atom, a carboxylic acid group or a sulphonic acid group;
 - i is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3;
 - p is equal to 0 or 1;
 - q is equal to 0 or 1;
 - n is equal to 0 or 1;
 - with the proviso that:
 - the sum $p + q$ is other than 0;
 - when $p + q$ is equal to 2, then n is equal to 0 and the groups $NR_{15}R_{16}$ and $NR_{17}R_{18}$ occupy the (2,3); (5,6); (6,7); (3,5) or (3,7) positions;
 - when $p + q$ is equal to 1, then n is equal to 1 and the group $NR_{15}R_{16}$ (or $NR_{17}R_{18}$) and the OH group occupy the (2,3); (5,6); (6,7); (3,5) or (3,7) positions.
- When the pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (V) above are such that they contain a hydroxyl group

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may be made in particular of:

- pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
- 2,5-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
- pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,5-diamine;
- 2,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,5-diamine;
- 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-ol;
- 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-ol;
- 2-(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-ylamino)ethanol;
- 2-(7-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-ylamino)ethanol;
- 2-[(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol;
- 2-[(7-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol;
- 5,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
- 2,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;
- 2,5,N7,N7-tetramethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine;

and the addition salts thereof and the tautomeric forms thereof, when a tautomeric equilibrium exists.

25 The pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (V) above can be prepared by cyclization starting with an aminopyrazole, according to the syntheses described in the following references:

- EP 628559 Beiersdorf-Lilly.
- 30 - R. Vishdu, H. Navedul, Indian J. Chem., 34b (6), 514, 1995.
- N.S. Ibrahim, K.U. Sadek, F.A. Abdel-Al, Arch. Pharm., 320, 240, 1987.
- R.H. Springer, M.B. Scholten, D.E. O'Brien,
- 35 T. Novinson, J.P. Miller, R.K. Robins, J. Med. Chem.,

25, 235, 1982.

- T. Novinson, R.K. Robins, T.R. Matthews, J. Med. Chem., 20, 296, 1977.

- US 3907799 ICN Pharmaceuticals.

5 The pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines of formula (V) above can also be prepared by cyclization starting from hydrazine, according to the syntheses described in the following references:

10 - A. McKillop and R.J. Kobilecki, Heterocycles, 6(9), 1355, 1977.

- E. Alcade, J. De Mendoza, J.M. Marcia-Marquina, C. Almera, J. Elguero, J. Heterocyclic Chem., 11(3), 423, 1974.

15 - K. Saito, I. Hori, M. Higarashi, H. Midorikawa, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 47(2), 476, 1974.

The oxidation base(s) in accordance with the invention preferably represent(s) from 0.0005 to 12% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the ready-to-use dye composition, and even more preferably from 0.005 to 6% by weight approximately relative to this weight.

20 The couplers which can be used are those used conventionally in oxidation dye compositions, i.e. meta-phenylenediamines, meta-aminophenols and meta-
25 diphenols, mono- or polyhydroxylated naphthalene derivatives, sesamol and its derivatives and heterocyclic compounds such as, for example, indole derivatives, indoline derivatives, benzimidazole derivatives, benzomorpholine derivatives, sesamol
30 derivatives, pyrazoloazole derivatives, pyrroloazole derivatives, imidazoloazole derivatives, pyrazolo-pyrimidine derivatives, pyrazoline-3,5-dione derivatives, pyrrolo[3,2-d]oxazole derivatives, pyrazolo[3,4-d]thiazole derivatives, thiazoloazole S-oxide
35 derivatives and thiazoloazole S,S-dioxide derivatives, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

These couplers can be chosen in particular from 2-methyl-5-aminophenol, 5-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylphenol, 3-aminophenol, 1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 1,3-

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dihydroxy-2-methylbenzene, 4-chloro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 2,4-diamino-1-(β -hydroxyethyloxy)benzene, 2-amino-4-(β -hydroxyethylamino)-1-methoxybenzene, 1,3-diaminobenzene, 1,3-bis(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane, 5 sesamol, α -naphthol, 6-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxy-N-methylindole, 6-hydroxyindoline, 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine, 1H-3-methylpyrazol-5-one and 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazol-5-one, and the addition salts thereof with an acid.

10 When they are present, these couplers preferably represent from 0.0001 to 10% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the ready-to-use dye composition, and even more preferably from 0.005 to 5% by weight approximately relative to this weight.

15 In general, the addition salts with an acid which can be used in the context of the dye compositions of the invention (oxidation bases and couplers) are chosen in particular from the hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulphates, tartrates, 20 lactates and acetates.

The dye composition of the invention can also contain, in addition to the oxidation bases defined above and the optional combined couplers, direct dyes to enrich the shades with glints. These direct dyes can 25 then be chosen in particular from nitro dyes, azo dyes or anthraquinone dyes.

The subject of the invention is also a process for dyeing keratin fibres, and in particular human keratin fibres such as the hair, using the ready-to-use dye composition as defined above. 30

According to this process, at least one ready-to-use dye composition as defined above is applied to the fibres, for a period which is sufficient to develop the desired coloration, after which the fibres are 35 rinsed, optionally washed with shampoo, rinsed again and dried.

The time required to develop the coloration on the keratin fibres is generally between 3 and 60 minutes and even more precisely between 5 and 40

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minutes.

According to one specific embodiment of the invention, the process includes a first step which consists in separately storing, on the one hand, a composition (A) comprising, in a medium, which is suitable for dyeing, at least one oxidation base and optionally at least one coupler as defined above, and, on the other hand, a composition (B) containing, in a medium which is suitable for dyeing, at least one enzyme of 2-electron oxidoreductase type in the presence of at least one donor for the said enzyme and at least one basic amino acid, and then in mixing them together at the time of use, before applying this mixture to the keratin fibres.

According to another specific embodiment of the invention, the basic amino acid is incorporated into composition (A).

Another subject of the invention is a multi-compartment dyeing device or "kit" or any other multi-compartment packaging system, a first compartment of which contains composition (A) as defined above and a second compartment of which contains composition (B) as defined above. These devices can be equipped with means for applying the desired mixture to the hair, such as the devices described in patent FR-2,586,913 in the name of the Applicant.

A subject of the present invention is also a novel process for treating keratin substances, in particular the hair, in order to obtain a permanent reshaping of this hair, in particular in the form of permanent-waved hair, this process comprising the following steps: (i) a reducing composition is applied to the keratin substance to be treated, the keratin substance being placed under mechanical tension before, during or after the said application, (ii) the keratin substance is optionally rinsed, (iii) an oxidizing composition as defined above is applied to the optionally rinsed keratin substance, (iv) the keratin substance is optionally rinsed again.

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The first step (i) of this process consists in applying a reducing composition to the hair. This application is carried out lock by lock or all at once.

The reducing composition comprises, for example, at least one reducing agent, which can be chosen in particular from thioglycolic acid, cysteine, cysteamine, glyceryl thioglycolate, thiolactic acid or thiolactic or thioglycolic acid salts.

The usual step for placing the hair under tension in a shape corresponding to the desired final shape for this hair (for example curls) can be carried out by any suitable means, in particular mechanical means, which are suitable and known per se for maintaining the hair under tension, such as, for example, rollers, curlers and the like.

The hair can also be shaped without the aid of external means, simply with the fingers.

Before carrying out the following optional rinsing step (ii), the hair onto which the reducing composition has been applied should, conventionally, be left to stand for a few minutes, generally between 5 minutes and one hour, preferably between 10 and 30 minutes, so as to give the reducing agent enough time to act correctly on the hair. This waiting phase preferably takes place at a temperature ranging from 35°C to 45°C, while preferably also protecting the hair with a hood.

In the optional second step of the process (step (ii)), the hair impregnated with the reducing composition is then rinsed thoroughly with an aqueous composition.

Next, in a third step (step (iii)), the oxidizing composition of the invention is applied to the hair thus rinsed, with the aim of fixing the new shape given to the hair.

As in the case of the application of the reducing composition, the hair onto which the oxidizing composition has been applied is then, conventionally, left for a standing or waiting phase lasting a few

minutes, generally between 3 and 30 minutes, preferably between 5 and 15 minutes.

If the hair was maintained under tension by external means, these means (rollers, curlers or the like) can be removed from the hair before or after the fixing step.

Lastly, in the final step of the process according to the invention (step (iv)), which is also optional, the hair impregnated with the oxidizing composition is rinsed thoroughly, generally with water.

Hair which is soft and easy to disentangle is finally obtained. The hair is wavy.

The oxidizing composition according to the invention can also be used in a process for bleaching keratin fibres, and in particular the hair.

The bleaching process according to the invention comprises a step of applying an oxidizing composition according to the invention to the keratin fibres in the presence or absence of an auxiliary oxidizing agent. Conventionally, a second step of the bleaching process according to the invention is a step of rinsing the keratin fibres.

The medium which is suitable for the keratin fibres (or the support) for the ready-to-use dye compositions and for the oxidizing compositions used for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of keratin fibres in accordance with the invention generally consists of water or of a mixture of water and at least one organic solvent in order to dissolve the compounds which would not be sufficiently soluble in water. By way of organic solvent, mention may be made, for example, of C₁-C₄ alkanols such as ethanol and isopropanol; glycerol; glycols and glycol ethers such as 2-butoxyethanol, propylene glycol, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether and monomethyl ether, and aromatic alcohols such as benzyl alcohol or phenoxyethanol, similar products and mixtures thereof.

The solvents can be present in proportions

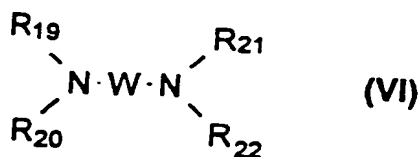
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preferably of between 1 and 40% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the dye composition, and even more preferably between 5 and 30% by weight approximately.

5 The pH of the ready-to-use dye compositions and of the oxidizing compositions used for the permanent reshaping or bleaching of the keratin fibres in accordance with the invention is chosen such that the enzymatic activity of the 2-electron oxidoreductase is not adversely affected. It is generally between 5 and 10 approximately, and preferably between 6.5 and 11 approximately. It can be adjusted to the desired value using acidifying or basifying agents usually used for dyeing keratin fibres.

15 Among the acidifying agents, mention may be made, by way of example, of inorganic or organic acids such as hydrochloric acid, orthophosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid or lactic acid, and 20 sulphonic acids.

Among the basifying agents, mention may be made, by way of example, of aqueous ammonia, alkaline carbonates, alkanolamines such as mono-, di- and triethanolamines, 2-methyl-2-aminopropanol and derivatives thereof, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide 25 and the compounds of formula (VI) below:



in which W is a propylene residue optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical; R₁₉, R₂₀, R₂₁ and R₂₂, which may be identical or 30 different, represent a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl radical.

The ready-to-use dye compositions and the oxidizing compositions for the permanent reshaping or 35 bleaching of keratin fibres in accordance with the invention can also contain various adjuvants used

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conventionally in compositions for dyeing, permanently
reshaping or bleaching the hair, such as anionic,
cationic, nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic
surfactants or mixtures thereof, anionic, cationic,
5 nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic polymers or
mixtures thereof, inorganic or organic thickeners,
antioxidants, enzymes other than the 2-electron
oxidoreductases used in accordance with the invention,
such as, for example, peroxidases, penetration agents,
10 sequestering agents, fragrances, buffers, dispersing
agents, conditioners, film-forming agents, preserving
agents and opacifiers.

Needless to say, a person skilled in the art
will take care to select this or these optional
15 complementary compound(s) such that the advantageous
properties intrinsically associated with the
compositions in accordance with the invention are not,
or are not substantially, adversely affected by the
addition or additions envisaged.

20 The ready-to-use dye compositions and the
oxidizing compositions used for the permanent reshaping
or bleaching of keratin fibres in accordance with the
invention can be in various forms, such as in the form
of liquids, creams or gels, which are optionally
25 pressurized, or in any other form which is suitable for
dyeing, permanently reshaping or bleaching keratin
fibres, and in particular human hair.

In the case of a ready-to-use dye composition,
the oxidation dyes(s) and the 2-electron oxido-
30 reductase(s) are present in the said composition, which
must be free of oxygen gas, so as to avoid any
premature oxidation of the oxidation dye(s).

Concrete examples illustrating the invention
will now be given.

35 In the text hereinabove and hereinbelow, except
where otherwise mentioned, the percentages are
expressed on a weight basis.

The examples which follow illustrate the
invention without being limiting in nature.

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EXAMPLES 1 TO 3 OF DYE COMPOSITIONS:

The ready-to-use dye compositions below were prepared (contents in grams):

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- Uricase from <i>Arthrobacter globiformis</i> at a concentration of 20 International Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company Sigma	1.5 g
- Uric acid	1.5 g
- Ethanol	20.0 g
- (C ₈ -C ₁₀)alkyl polyglucoside as an aqueous solution containing 60% active material (A.M.), sold under the name Oramix CG110 by the company SEPPIC	8.0 g
- Hydroxyethylcellulose sold under the name Natrosol 250 HHR by the company Aqualon	1.0 g
- para-Phenylenediamine	0.324 g
- Resorcinol	0.33 g
- Arginine	qs pH 9.5
- Demineralized water	qs 100 g

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- | | |
|--|-----------|
| - Uricase from <i>Arthrobacter globiformis</i> at a concentration of 20 International Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company Sigma | 1.5 g |
| - Uric acid | 1.5 g |
| - Ethanol | 20.0 g |
| - (C ₈ -C ₁₀)alkyl polyglucoside as an aqueous solution containing 60% active material (A.M.), sold under the name Oramix CG110 by the company SEPPIC | 8.0 g |
| - Hydroxyethylcellulose sold under the name Natrosol 250 HHR by the company Aqualon | 1.0 g |
| - para-Phenylenediamine | 0.324 g |
| - Resorcinol | 0.33 g |
| - Lysine | qs pH 9.5 |

- Demineralized water

qs 100 g

Example 3:

- Uricase from *Arthrobacter globiformis* at a concentration of 20 International Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company Sigma 1.5 g
- Uric acid 1.5 g
- Ethanol 20.0 g
- (C₈-C₁₀)alkyl polyglucoside as an aqueous solution containing 60% active material (A.M.), sold under the name Oramix CG110 by the company SEPPIC 8.0 g
- Hydroxyethylcellulose sold under the name Natrosol 250 HHR by the company Aqualon 1.0 g
- para-Phenylenediamine 0.324 g
- Resorcinol 0.33 g
- Citrulline qs pH 9.5
- Demineralized water qs 100 g

Each of the ready-to-use dye compositions described above was applied to locks of natural grey hair containing 90% white hairs for 30 minutes. The hair was then rinsed, washed with a standard shampoo and then dried.

Locks of hair dyed a matt dark-blonde colour were obtained with each of the dye compositions.

Example 4: Oxidizing composition for permanent-waving or bleaching

- Uricase from *Arthrobacter globiformis* at a concentration of 20 International Units (I.U.)/mg, sold by the company Sigma 1.8 g
- Uric acid 1.65 g
- (C₈-C₁₀)alkyl polyglucoside as an aqueous solution containing 60% active material (A.M.), sold under the name Oramix CG110 by the company SEPPIC 8.0 g
- Ethanol 20.0 g

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- Arginine
- Demineralized water

qs pH 9.5
qs 100 g

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